

10/600,241

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 21:11:53 ON 25 SEP 2005)

L1 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 21:12:26 ON 25 SEP 2005
1 S 381718-28-1/RN

L2 FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 21:12:50 ON 25 SEP 2005
0 S L1

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 21:13:12 ON 25 SEP 2005

L3 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 21:13:26 ON 25 SEP 2005
1 S 381718-28-1/RN
SET NOTICE 1 DISPLAY
SET NOTICE LOGIN DISPLAY

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 21:14:08 ON 25 SEP 2005
L4 0 S 381718-28-1/RN
L5 0 S (RASBERRY (3W)AMIDE)/IA
L6 0 S (RASBERRY(3W)OIL#)/IA
L7 0 S (RASPBerry (3W)AMIDE)/IA
L8 43 S (RASPBerry(3W)OIL#)/IA
L9 2892 S RASPBerry?/IA
L10 125784 S ESTERIF?/IA
L11 1 S L10(4W)L9

L12 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 21:16:08 ON 25 SEP 2005
1 S ELLAGIC ACID/CN

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 21:16:51 ON 25 SEP 2005
L13 STR 476-66-4
L14 1 S L13 EXA SAM
L15 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L16 QUE L15
L17 0 S L16 FUL
L18 0 S LINOLEIC ACID, CONJUGATED/CN
L19 0 S LINOLEIC ACID, OMEGA 6- /CN
E LINOLEIC ACID, OMEGA 6- /CN
E LINOLEIC ACID, CONJUGATED/CN

L20 FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 21:40:40 ON 25 SEP 2005
17 S (RASPBerry OIL)/IA

=> d tot ibib abs

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:784594 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:281290
TITLE: Dimethicone copolyol esters with **raspberry**
oil as a delivery system for natural
antioxidants
INVENTOR(S): Klein, Kenneth; Paleksky, Irwin; O'Lenick, Anthony J.,
Jr.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zenitech LLC, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 5 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 6630180	B1	20031007	US 2002-291570	20021112
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-291570	20021112

AB The invention relates to raspberry seed oil derivs. prepared by the reaction of dimethicone copolyol and cold pressed raspberry seed oil. The choice of cold pressed raspberry seed oil as a raw material in the preparation of the compds. is critical, since it has been found that the cold pressed raspberry seed oil contains antioxidants, antimicrobial compds. and which when reacted with a water soluble or water dispersible silicone result in products that deliver the actives to the skin and hair, resulting in protection of the skin and hair from environmental factors such as acid rain, ozone attack and UV degradation To grams of 400 g of cold pressed raspberry seed oil is added 458.0 g dimethicone copolyol in the presence of a tin compound as a catalyst.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:598409 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:154431
 TITLE: Foot soap composition
 INVENTOR(S): Harbeck, Marie
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,193,987.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 2001014314	A1	20010816	US 2001-753897	20010103
US 6193987	B1	20010227	US 1999-248573	19990211
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-248573	A2 19990211

AB An improved and useful organic oil-based foot cleansing composition and topical transdermal delivery system for hydrating and nourishing dry, cracked, itching, dermatitis, and eczemic skin infirmities, as well as the treatment and alleviation of fungal conditions of the foot, which has as its main constituents, safflower oil, flaxseed oil, boric acid, tincture of benzoin, and borax, in a glycerin base.

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:476889 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:76889
 TITLE: Drug for the treatment of endogenous allergic dermatoses
 INVENTOR(S): Tamas, Laurentiu Mircea; Capusan, Iuliu; Leucuta, Sorin
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Intreprinderea de Medicamente "Biofarm", Rom.
 SOURCE: Rom., 2 pp.
 CODEN: RUXXA3
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Romanian
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
RO 75287	B	19800930	RO 1978-94057	19780512
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			RO 1978-94057	A 19780512

AB An oral pharmaceutical for allergic dermatoses treatment contains 10% aqueous

triterpenoid saponins of *Viola tricolor* obtained by defatting the powdery plant with CHCl_3 , followed by extraction with MeOH, concentrating the MeOH solution,

precipitating with Me_2CO , and drying the precipitate with CaCl_2 . The resulting amorphous

substance is hygroscopic, white, soluble in H_2O , EtOH, and dilute MeOH, and has a hemolytic index of 4000. A formulation contained *Viola* saponins 10.00, Nipagin 0.10, Na cyclamate 0.25, **raspberry oil** 0.50, and H_2O 100.00 g.

L20 ANSWER 4 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:138009 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:138009

TITLE: The aroma of Finnish wild raspberries, *Rubus idaeus*, L

AUTHOR(S): Honkanen, Erkki; Pyysalo, Tapani; Hirvi, Timo

CORPORATE SOURCE: Food Res. Lab., Tech. Res. Cent. Finland, Espoo, SF-021501, Finland

SOURCE: Zeitschrift fuer Lebensmittel-Untersuchung und -Forschung (1980), 171(3), 180-2

CODEN: ZLUFAR; ISSN: 0044-3026

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Volatile components of fresh wild raspberries were studied by combined gas chromatog.-mass spectrometry. A total of 75 components were identified, corresponding to about 64 ppm of **raspberry oil** in the press juice. More than 40 compds. not reported previously as raspberry volatiles were detected. These included 5-methyl-4-hydroxy-3(2H)-furanone, 2,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxy-3(2H)-furanone, 2,5-dimethyl-4-methoxy-3(2H)-furanone, and 11 terpenes. Two of the identified esters, ethyl 5-hydroxyoctanoate and ethyl 5-hydroxydecanoate, have not previously been identified in natural products. These esters are very unstable, forming the corresponding δ -lactones during processing of the berries.

L20 ANSWER 5 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:609334 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:209334

TITLE: Antiinflammatory cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions

INVENTOR(S): Pourrat, Henri; Pourrat, Aimee

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fr.

SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 9 pp.

CODEN: FRXXBL

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2255055	A1	19750718	FR 1973-45501	19731219
FR 2255055	B1	19771104		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1973-45501 A 19731219

AB Cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns., containing raspberry seed oil, were prepared to prevent or suppress gum or skin inflammation. Decolored **raspberry oil** (3 g/kg) was 19% and crude **raspberry oil** (3 g/kg) was 30% effective as an antiinflammatory agent, compared to 0.1 g/kg phenylbutazone at 35% (on edema on rat's paws). Thus, an aftershave cream contained stearic acid 15, KOH 0.7, raspberry seed oil 2, glycerin 6, water 76 parts, and perfume and preservatives q.s.

L20 ANSWER 6 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:89934 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:89934
TITLE: Aromas. 17. Raspberry aroma. IV.
AUTHOR(S): Winter, M.; Enggist, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Rech., Firmenich et Cie., Geneva, Switz.
SOURCE: Helvetica Chimica Acta (1971), 54(7), 1891-8
CODEN: HCACAV; ISSN: 0018-019X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: French
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB The neutral fraction of medium volatility from **raspberry oil** was analyzed by gas chromatog. and mass spectrometry. Dihydro- β -ionone, epoxy- β -ionone, damascenone (I), theaspirane (II), and 2-hexen-4-olide (III) were identified among 39 components. The oil consisted mainly of alcs., ketones, aldehydes, and lactones.

L20 ANSWER 7 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:480096 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 69:80096
TITLE: Essential oils, aromatic and flavoring substances. XXI. Experimental results on natural **raspberry oil**. 4
AUTHOR(S): Bohnsack, Heinrich
CORPORATE SOURCE: Bohnsack und Co. G.m.b.H., Holzminden, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Riechstoffe, Aromen, Koerperpflegemittel (1968), 18(7), 272, 274, 276
CODEN: RAKPAC; ISSN: 0035-5194
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

AB A review on p-HOC₆H₄CH₂CH₂OH (I) and derivs. found in or presumed to be in **raspberry oil**. Formation of I from amino acids and constituents of the aroma of **raspberry oil**, such as aldehydes and ethers derived from I, are discussed. Methylation of I with Me₂SO₄ or MeI gave only p-MeOC₆H₄CH₂CH₂OH. 32 references.

L20 ANSWER 8 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:72207 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 68:72207
TITLE: Essential oils, scented and flavored substances. XX. Experiments on natural raspberry fruit oils. 3. Analysis of raspberry residue oil extracts
AUTHOR(S): Bohnsack, Heinrich
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fa. Bohnsack and Co. G.m.b.H., Holzminden/Weser, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Riechstoffe, Aromen, Koerperpflegemittel (1967), 17(12), 514-16
CODEN: RAKPAC; ISSN: 0035-5194
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

AB Biacetyl, phenylethyl alc., a neutral compound, BzOH, a lactone, and β -ionone were identified in the steam-distillation products of a raspberry juice press cake. Partially esterified benzoic, succinic, and acetic acids, free and acetylated, p-hydroxyphenylethyl alc., esters of palmitic and stearic acids, and an oil from raspberry seeds were identified in the non-steam distillable part of the press cake.

L20 ANSWER 9 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:520116 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 67:120116
TITLE: Essential oils, perfumes, and flavorings. XIX. Natural **raspberry oil**. 2. Steam-distillable and nonsteam-distillable aroma fractions
AUTHOR(S): Bohnsack, Heinrich

CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Fa. Bohnsack Co. G.m.b.H., Holzminden, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Riechstoffe, Aromen, Koerperpflegemittel (1967), 17(9), 258, 260, 262, 265-6
CODEN: RAKPAC; ISSN: 0035-5194
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
AB cf. CA 67: 67503t. Besides known compds., the following flavors, not previously reported in the literature, were isolated from natural **raspberry oil**: di-Et succinate, hexen-3-yl acetate, cinnamyl alc. farnesol, p-cresol, p-ethylphenol, furfural, 5-methylfurfural, p-hydroxyphenylethyl alc., partially esterified maltol, and an ether with an odor resembling that of eugenol.

L20 ANSWER 10 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:481654 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 59:81654
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:15116h,15117a
TITLE: Aromas. VII. Analysis of the aroma of raspberries. 3. Lower acids and esters
AUTHOR(S): Palluy, E.; Sundt, E.; Winter, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Firmenich Cie, Geneva, Switz.
SOURCE: Helvetica Chimica Acta (1963), 46(6), 2297-9
CODEN: HCACAV; ISSN: 0018-019X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Paper and gas-liquid chromatography and infrared and mass spectra showed that the acidic fraction of **raspberry oil** contained propionic, butyric, isobutyric, valeric, isovaleric, 2- and 3-hexenoic acids, besides formic, acetic, caproic, and octanoic acids. Only EtOAc was detected in the neutral volatile fraction.

L20 ANSWER 11 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:427875 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 59:27875
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:4969g-h,4970g
TITLE: Perfumery and essential oils
AUTHOR(S): Kingston, B. H.
SOURCE: Manufacturing Chemist (1930-1963) (1963), 34(5), 218-20
CODEN: MACSAS; ISSN: 0368-8313
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB cf. CA 57, 6039i. K. discusses the latest developments in the evaluation of the true origin of essential oils, volatiles in raspberry nil, leaf alc. and analogs, natural delta-lactones, aromatic chemicals, and insect attractants. 35 references.

L20 ANSWER 12 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:113510 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:113510
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:21659d-e
TITLE: Isoprenoid C5 alcohols in essential oils
AUTHOR(S): Stadler, P. A.; Eschenmoser, A.; Sundt, E.; Winter, M.; Stoll, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Eidg. Tech. Hochschule, Zurich, Switz.
SOURCE: Experientia (1960), 16, 283-4
CODEN: EXPEAM; ISSN: 0014-4754
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
AB Isopentenols (2-methyl-3-buten-2-ol) are intermediate products of steroid or terpene biogenesis; the corresponding hydrolyzed products of the 2,2-dimethylallyl pyrophosphate have been found in the free form as

natural products. 2-Methyl-3-buten-2-ol was isolated from oil of French lavender, while the 3-methyl-2-buten-1-ol was isolated from oil of raspberry.

L20 ANSWER 13 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1958:18181 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 52:18181
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 52:3270c-e
TITLE: Aromatic materials. I. Raspberry aromatic materials
AUTHOR(S): Schinz, H.; Seidel, C. F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Eidg. Tech. Hochschule, Zurich, Switz.
SOURCE: Helvetica Chimica Acta (1957), 40, 1839-59
CODEN: HCACAV; ISSN: 0018-019X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

AB cf. Coppens and Hoegenbos, C.A. 34, 34378. An analytical study of raspberry extract revealed the presence of EtOH, HOAc, Ph(Et)CHOH, (CH₂)₂(CO₂H)₂, citraconic acid and its anhydride, o-phthalic, salicylic, pyromucic, oleic and p-hydroxybenzoic acids, pyrocatechol, γ-decalactone, and Me(CH₂)₅OH; also an unsatd. acid, C₁₆H₃₀O₂, m. 55-7°, a ketone, C₁₄H₂₂O (semicarbazone, m. 178-85°), a ketone, C₁₅H₂₈O (semicarbazone, m. 185-6°), and a base, C₉H₁₃NO. Finally there was isolated a series of products of doubtful purity among which the most valuable aromatic compds. were found: acids, C₈H₈O₂, m. 98-101°, C₉H₁₈O₂ or C₁₀H₁₈O₂ present as its ester, C₁₂H₂₂O₂, about C₈H₁₂O₄ containing alkoxy, C₉H₁₂O₅, m. 148-50°, C₁₁H₁₄O₄; an enol, C₇H₁₄O₂; phenols C₇H₁₀O and C₁₂H₁₆O₃; unsatd. alcs. C₇H₁₄O and C₆H₁₂O; alcs. C₈H₁₄O₂, C₁₀H₁₈O₂, C₁₃H₂₂O₂; neutral bodies, C₁₄H₃₀O₂, m. 91-2°, C₁₄H₂₆O₃, m. 46-8°, and various oxides, C₈H₁₄-16 O and about C₁₅-C₁₈.

L20 ANSWER 14 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1942:42555 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 36:42555
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 36:6751h-i, 6752a
TITLE: Ethereal oils. II. Occurrence of 3-hexen-1-ol in natural **raspberry oil**
AUTHOR(S): Bohnsack, Heinrich
SOURCE: Ber. (1942), 75B, 72-4
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The ether extract of raspberry juice yielded fractions volatile with steam from which, after removal of the acids with NaHCO₃, and Na₂CO₃, there could be distilled off EtOH and iso-BuOH, identified as the 1-naphthylurethans. The other alcs., viz., iso-AmOH and 3-hexen-1-ol (I), were isolated from the distillation residue as the phthalates. I was identified as the 1-naphthylurethan and by its oxidation and hydrogenation products. I and its formate, acetate and isobutyrate play no role in the aroma of raspberries. The anisaldehyde, irone and nerol found by Elze in raspberry juice could not be isolated.

L20 ANSWER 15 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1938:46671 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 32:46671
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 32:6487f-g
TITLE: **Raspberry oil**
AUTHOR(S): Marcelet, H.
SOURCE: Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie (1937), 26, 361-6
CODEN: JPHCA9; ISSN: 0368-3591
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The seeds of *Rubus idaeus* L. yielded to Et₂O 13.44% oil. When cooled to

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15°, the pasty mass can be separated by suction into 93.5% of a liquid and 6.5% of a solid fat. Analysis of the former agreed in general with that of Krzizan (cf. C. A. 2, 1846; 3, 961). The yellow, solid fat, m. 60.5°, showed bluish white fluorescence in Wood's light; saponification number 181; I number (Hanus) 105; unsapond. 22.8%; saturated acids 13.12; their m. p. 65°; unsatd. acids 62.20; their I number 146. The unsapond., recrystd. from alc., is a new, rubidaeylic alc., C₁₉H₄₀O, m. 62.5°; benzoate m. 45°; acetate m. 58°; phenylurethan compound (Bloch, 1904) m. 80°; I number (Hanus) 0; mol. weight (by ebullioscope) 285. This alc. fills 1 of 6 gaps shown in the list of saturated alcs. between C12 and C34.

L20 ANSWER 16 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1937:44644 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 31:44644

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 31:6190b-c

TITLE: A new C19 alcohol in the wax from the oil of raspberries

AUTHOR(S): Marcelet, Henri

SOURCE: Compt. rend. (1937), 204, 1446

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB From the 22.8% of unsaponifiable matter in the oil an alc., C₁₉H₄₀O, was isolated. The m. p. of it and its derivs. were: alc. 62.5°, benzoate 45°, acetate, 58°, phenyl-urethan 80°.

L20 ANSWER 17 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1909:5116 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 3:5116

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 3:961b-d

TITLE: Raspberry Oil

AUTHOR(S): Krzizan, Rich.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Prof. Hueppe's Lab., Germ. Univ. at Prague

SOURCE: Chemische Revue ueber die Fett- und Harz-Industrie (1909), 16, 1-3

CODEN: CRFHAI; ISSN: 0366-7960

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The following data were obtained from the oil of raspberry seeds extracted in the laboratory by petroleum ether, from Italian and Bohemian seed, respectively: Per cent. oil (on basis of air-dried seed), 16.0, 18.5; per cent. solid fatty acids, 5, less than 5; color of oil, orange; Livache test (per cent. increase of weight in 7 days), 9.24, 8.78; d16 0.9265, 0.9303; saponification number, 189.9, 186.9; saponification number of solid fatty acids,

196.3,-; of liquid fatty acids, 199.9, 200.6; I number, 172.3, 175.9; I number of solid fatty acids, 178.7,-; of liquid fatty acids, 187.8, 193.0; acid number, 40.6, 2.9; Halphen reaction, nil, nil; Baudoin reaction, nil, nil; per cent. Pure phytosterol, 1.0,- ; m. p. of pure phytosterol, 133,-; per cent. S, 0.14, 0.0; per cent. N (Lassaigne method), 0.0,-; Reichert-Meissl number, 1.1, -. The high acid number of the Italian oil the author explains by assuming the presence of a fat-splitting ferment.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:07:54 ON 26 SEP 2005)

FILE 'NUTRACEUT' ENTERED AT 18:11:13 ON 26 SEP 2005

L1 0 S RASPBERRY AMINES

L2 19 S RASPBERRY?

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:13:46 ON 26 SEP 2005

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L3 1 S (RASPBERRY(3W)AMINE#)/IA

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 18:14:16 ON 26 SEP 2005

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:14:50 ON 26 SEP 2005

L4 0 S (RASPBERRY(3W)AMIDO?)/IA
L5 0 S (RASPBERRY?(3W)AMIDO?)/IA
L6 1 S (RASPBERRY?(3W)AMINE?)/IA
L7 0 S (RASPBERRY?(3W)BETAINE?)/IA

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 18:17:49 ON 26 SEP 2005

L8 0 S (RASPBERRY?(3W)BETAINE?)
L9 0 S (RASPBERRY?(3W)AMINE?)
L10 0 S (RASPBERRY?(3W)AMIDO?)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 18:18:25 ON 26 SEP 2005

E RASPBERRY/CN

L11 1 S E6

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:18:49 ON 26 SEP 2005

L12 0 S L11

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 18:18:59 ON 26 SEP 2005

L13 16 S E4-23

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:19:22 ON 26 SEP 2005

L14 560 S L13
L15 557 S (?AMIDO(3W)AMINE)/IA
L16 0 S L14 AND L15

FILE 'FSTA' ENTERED AT 18:23:01 ON 26 SEP 2005

L17 876 S RASPBERRY?
L18 0 S (RASPBERRY(3W)AMINE#)
L19 0 S (?AMIDO(3W)AMINE)
L20 0 S (RASPBERRY?(3W)AMIDO?)
L21 0 S (RASPBERRY?(3W)AMINE?)
L22 371 S BETAINE
L23 0 S L17 AND L22
L24 1490 S AMINE
L25 291 S AMIDO?
L26 2 S L24 AND L17
L27 0 S L25 AND L17

L26 ANSWER 1 OF 2 FSTA COPYRIGHT 2005 IFIS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:H1170 FSTA

TITLE: The effect of moulds on the content of biogenic amines
in fruit and fruit juice.

AUTHOR: Kunz, B.; Peters, N.; Schneider, A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Correspondence (Reprint) address, N. Peters, Inst.
fuer Lebensmitteltech., Univ. Bonn, 53177 Bonn,
Germany. E-mail npeters(a)uni-bonn.de

SOURCE: Ernaehrungs-Umschau, (2002) 49 (10) 391-395, 20 ref.
ISSN: 0014-021X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: German

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Investigations were conducted to assess the importance of filamentous
fungi for the biogenic amine concentration in fruit and fruit juices.
Samples of various fruit types were allowed to undergo spontaneous
spoilage, or were inoculated with filamentous fungi (Botrytis cinerea,
Cladosporium cladosporioides, Penicillium digitatum, Phoma sp. or Rhizopus

stolonifer) and incubated; commercial or fresh-pressed fruit juices were inoculated with the above filamentous fungi and incubated. Samples of the fruit and fruit juices were then analysed for histamine, tyramine and tryptamine. Some samples of blackberry and **raspberry** juices had high concentration of tyramine, but concentration generally decreased during incubation.

Histamine concentration were low in all cases. Tryptamine concentration increased

during incubation of some inoculated samples, but generally then decreased to low levels. In most cases, biogenic **amine** concentration were low, and presented no health hazard.

L26 ANSWER 2 OF 2 FSTA COPYRIGHT 2005 IFIS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993(12):H0137 FSTA

TITLE: [Biogenic amines in fruit juices.]

Biogene **Amine** in Fruchtsaefthen.

AUTHOR: Maxa, E.; Brandes, W.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Hoehere Bundeslehr- und Versuchsanstalt fuer Wein- und Obstbau, Wienerstr. 74, A-3400 Klosterneuburg, Austria

SOURCE: Mitteilungen Klosterneuburg, Rebe und Wein, Obstbau und Fruechteverwertung, (1993) 43 (3) 101-106, 20 ref.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: German

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Nineteen samples of commercial fruit juices and 35 samples of commercial fruit nectars were analysed for biogenic amines (histamine, tyramine, phenylethylamine, putrescine, cadaverine, ethylamine, methylamine and isopentylamine). Putrescine was the predominant biogenic **amine** in most samples; maximum recorded concentration was 95.95 mg/l in an orange juice

sample. Juices and nectars containing citrus juices commonly had significant histamine concentration (up to 1.5 mg/l); citrus juice-free samples did not. Individual samples of various juices and nectars had fairly high concentration of other amines. Freshly-pressed samples of orange, grape, **raspberry**, lemon, mandarin, strawberry and red- or blackcurrant juice were also analysed; putrescine was the predominant biogenic **amine** in most of these (maximum concentration 138.88 mg/l in an orange juice sample). **Raspberry** juice had a high tyramine concentration (66.66 mg/l). Histamine concentration were low, except in a sample of lemon juice

(0.36 mg/l).

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:57:36 ON 26 SEP 2005)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 18:58:11 ON 26 SEP 2005

L1 SCREEN 2040
L2 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L3 QUE L2 AND L1
L4 1 S L3
L5 25 S L3 FUL
L6 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L7 QUE L6
L8 130 S L7 FUL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 19:00:04 ON 26 SEP 2005

L9 2 S L5/THU
L10 50 S L5
L11 14 S L8/THU
L12 2892 S RASPBERRY?/IA
L13 0 S L9 AND L12

10/600,241

L14 0 S L11 AND L12
L15 0 S L10 AND L12
L16 2 S L8 AND L12

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

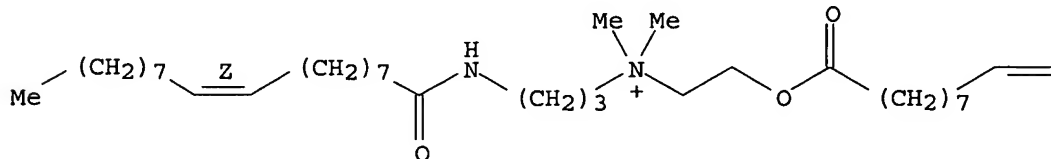
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:208880 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:313504
TITLE: Fabric softening and antistatic agents containing
N-alkanolalkylenepolyamine ester amide compounds
INVENTOR(S): Inoue, Kimi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kao Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

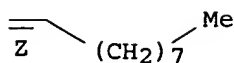
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11081134	A2	19990326	JP 1997-235229	19970829
JP 3346235	B2	20021118		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-235229 19970829
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 130:313504
AB The agents comprise (A) R₁N(C_mH_{2m}OCOR₂)(C_nH_{2n}NHCOR₃) (R₁ = C1-4 alkyl, hydroxyalkyl; R₂, R₃ = C11-21 alkyl or alkenyl; m = 1-10; n = 2-3), their neutralized products or quaternary ammonium compds.; (B) C12-22 linear or branched (un)saturated carboxylic acids; (C) C2-6 glycols, C3-6 aliphatic alcs., C8-18 aromatic esters or/and C10-15 terpenoid compds.; and (D) perfume. Thus, an antistatic and softening agent was obtained from a mixture of N-methyl-N-(hydrogenated tallow fatty acid esterified hydroxyethyl)-N-(hydrogenated tallow fatty acid amidated aminopropyl)amine·HCl salt 5, hydrogenated tallow fatty acid 1, a 50:25:10:15 mixture of di-Et phthalate, benzyl salicylate, benzyl acetate and citronellyl acetate, 0.1, and a perfume 0.03%.
IT 171064-63-4
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (fabric softening and antistatic agents containing N-alkanolalkylenepolyamine ester amide compds.)
RN 171064-63-4 CAPLUS
CN 1-Propanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-3-[[[(9Z)-1-oxo-9-octadecenyl]amino]-N-[2-[[[(9Z)-1-oxo-9-octadecenyl]oxy]ethyl]-, iodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A





L16 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:252260 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:292933

TITLE: Liquid fabric softening compositions with lasting fragrance

INVENTOR(S): Shirato, Kazutaka; Inoe, Takami

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kao Corp, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08013335	A2	19960116	JP 1994-153464	19940705
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-153464	19940705

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 124:292933

AB The compns. contain 1-30:99-70 (weight ratio) mixts. of tertiary amines R1N(CmH2mOCOR2)CnH2nNHCOR3 (I), I neutralized with organic or inorg. acids, or quaternized I (R1 = C1-4 alkyl or hydroxyalkyl; R2, R3 = linear or branched C11-21 alkyl or alkenyl; m = 1-10; n = 2-3) and fatty acids R4COOH (R4 = linear or branched C11-21 alkyl or alkenyl) and 0.02-1% ≥ 2 fragrances selected from specified fragrances and have pH ≤ 6 . An aqueous composition containing 25% I (R2 = eicosanoic acid residue;

R3 = lauric acid residue; R1 = Me; m = 2; n = 3) 25, 4% hydrogenated tallow fatty acid, and 0.1% fragrance mixture containing limonene 28, citronellol 10, methylionone G 10, lillial 10, coumarin 2, aldehyde C14 peach 1, and pearlide 15% showed no loss of fragrance on storing the composition for 3 mo at 50°. A cotton towel was washed with a detergent and treated with this softener composition for 1 min at 25° to give a towel with excellent softness and resilience.

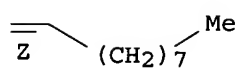
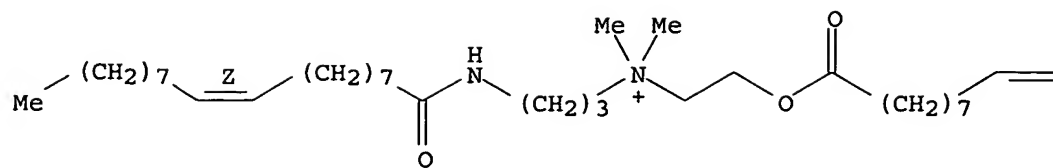
IT 171064-63-4

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fabric softeners, containing fatty acids; liquid compns. with lasting fragrance)

RN 171064-63-4 CAPLUS

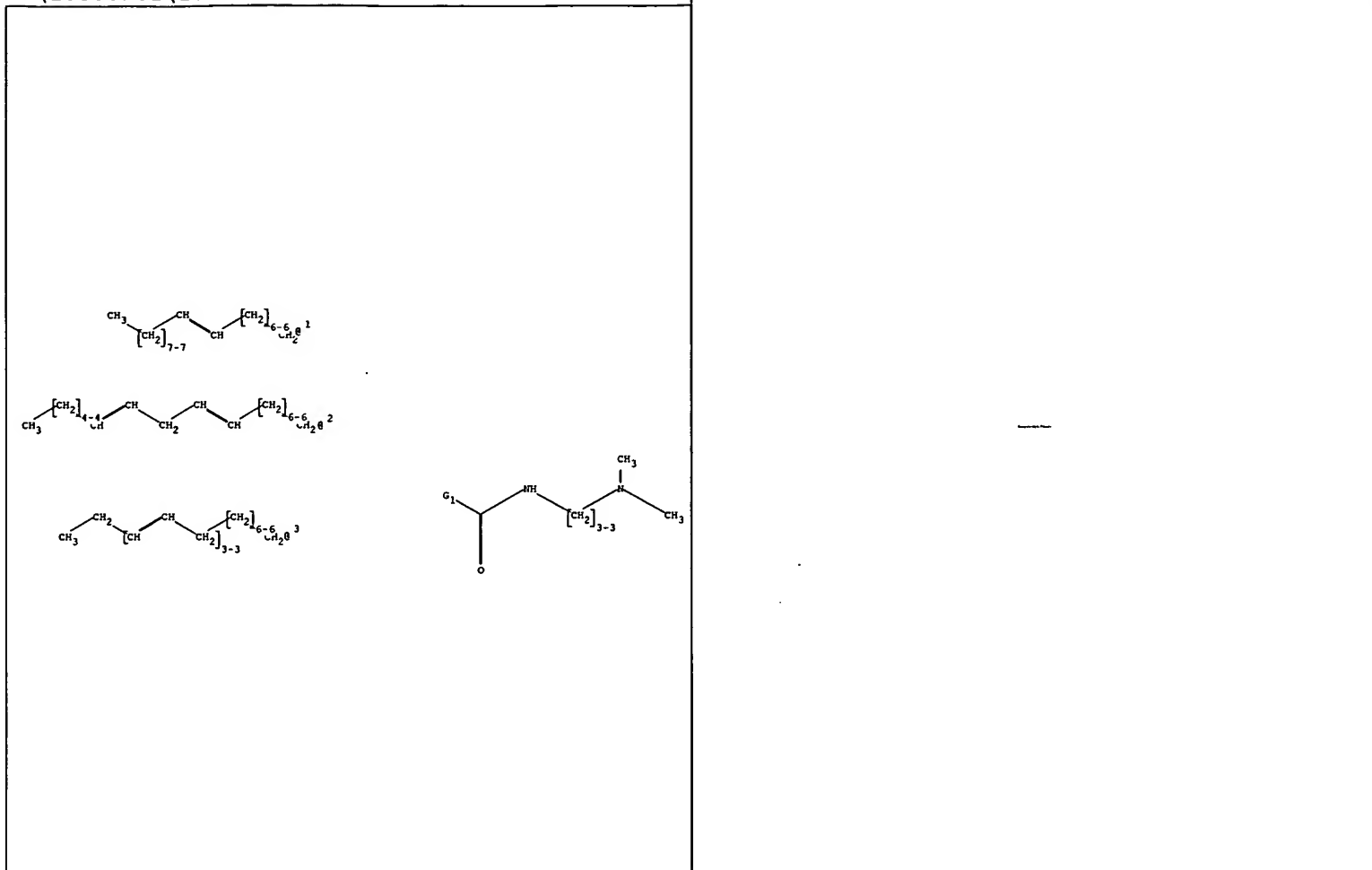
CN 1-Propanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-3-[[(9Z)-1-oxo-9-octadecenyl] amino]-N-[2-[[(9Z)-1-oxo-9-octadecenyl]oxy]ethyl]-, iodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



=>

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chain nodes :

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 14 17 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 33 34
35 36 37 38 39 44

chain bonds :

1-11 1-17 2-7 2-3 2-44 3-4 4-5 5-6 5-10 11-12 12-13 13-14 20-21 20-25 21-22
22-23 23-24 24-26 26-27 27-28 33-34 34-35 35-36 36-37 37-38 38-39

exact/norm bonds :

2-7 2-3 2-44

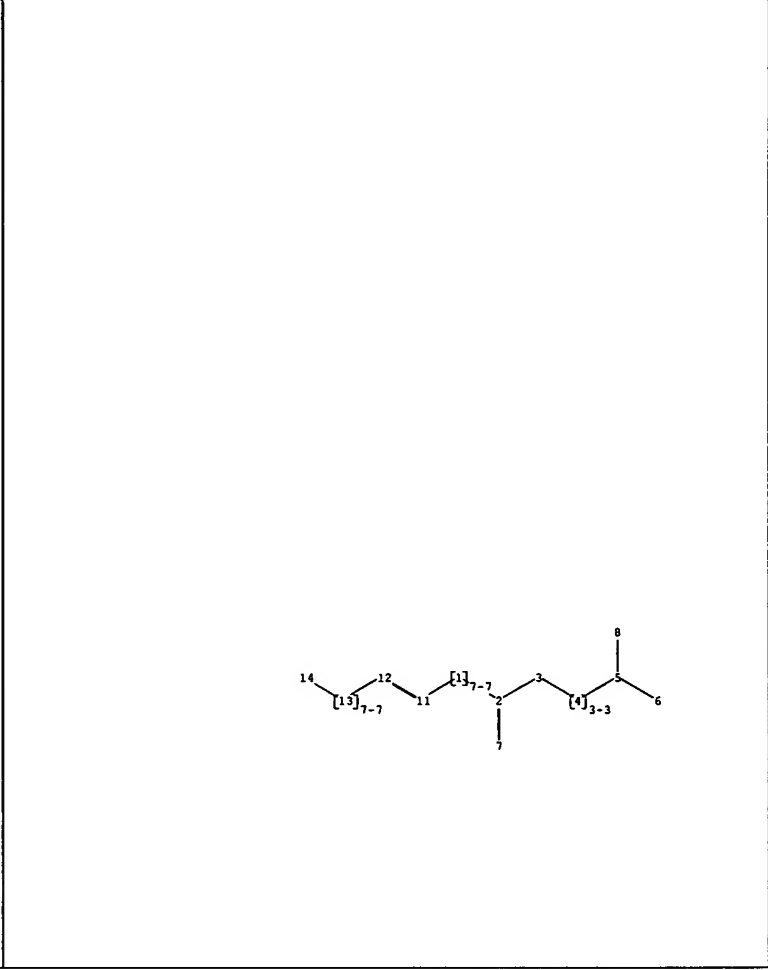
exact bonds :

1-11 1-17 3-4 4-5 5-6 5-10 11-12 12-13 13-14 20-21 20-25 21-22 22-23 23-24
24-26 26-27 27-28 33-34 34-35 35-36 36-37 37-38 38-39

G1: [*1], [*2], [*3]

Match level :

1:CLASS 2:CLASS 3:CLASS 4:CLASS 5:CLASS 6:CLASS 7:CLASS 10:CLASS 11:CLASS
12:CLASS 13:CLASS 14:CLASS 17:CLASS 20:CLASS 21:CLASS 22:CLASS 23:CLASS 24:CLASS
25:CLASS 26:CLASS 27:CLASS 28:CLASS 33:CLASS 34:CLASS 35:CLASS 36:CLASS 37:CLASS
38:CLASS 39:CLASS 44:CLASS

CC(C)N(CC)C(=O)CC(C)CC(C)C

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 11 12 13 14

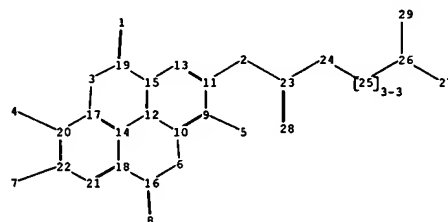
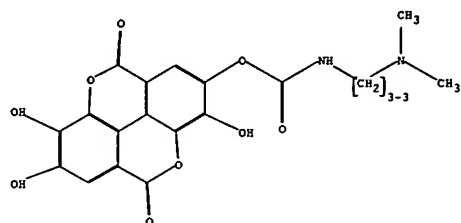
1-2 1-11 2-3 2-7 3-4 4-5 5-6 5-8 11-12 12-13 13-14

2-3 2-7

1-2 1-11 3-4 4-5 5-6 5-8 11-12 12-13 13-14

```
1:CLASS  2:CLASS  3:CLASS  4:CLASS  5:CLASS  6:CLASS  7:CLASS  8:CLASS 11:CLASS
12:CLASS 13:CLASS 14:CLASS
```

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chain nodes :

1 2 4 5 7 8 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

ring nodes :

3 6 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

chain bonds :

1-19 2-11 2-23 4-20 5-9 7-22 8-16 23-24 23-28 24-25 25-26 26-27 26-29

ring bonds :

3-17 3-19 6-10 6-16 9-10 9-11 10-12 11-13 12-14 12-15 13-15 14-17 14-18
15-19 16-18 17-20 18-21 20-22 21-22

exact/norm bonds :

1-19 2-11 2-23 4-20 5-9 7-22 8-16 23-24 23-28

exact bonds :

3-17 3-19 6-10 6-16 12-14 15-19 16-18 24-25 25-26 26-27 26-29

normalized bonds :

9-10 9-11 10-12 11-13 12-15 13-15 14-17 14-18 17-20 18-21 20-22 21-22

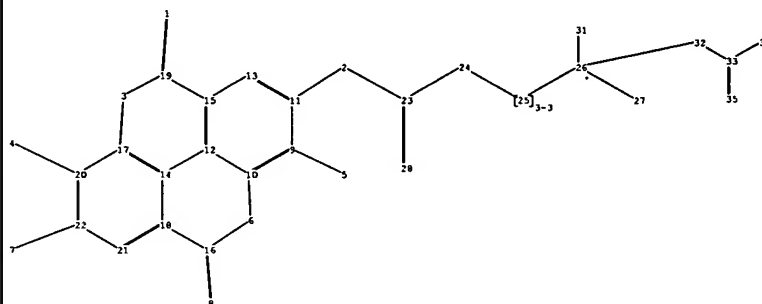
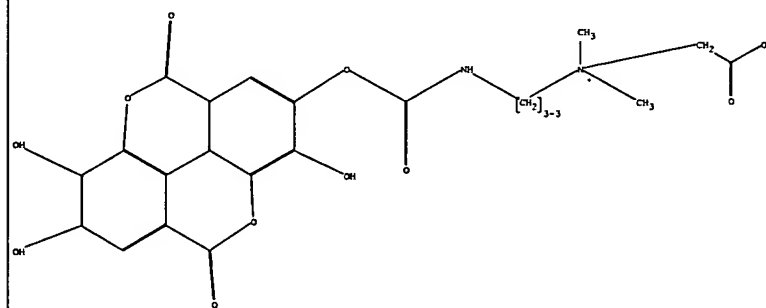
isolated ring systems :

containing 3 :

Match level :

1:CLASS 2:CLASS 3:Atom 4:CLASS 5:CLASS 6:Atom 7:CLASS 8:CLASS 9:Atom 10:Atom
11:Atom 12:Atom 13:Atom 14:Atom 15:Atom 16:Atom 17:Atom 18:Atom 19:Atom 20:Atom
21:Atom 22:Atom 23:CLASS 24:CLASS 25:CLASS 26:CLASS 27:CLASS 28:CLASS 29:CLASS

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chain nodes :

1 2 4 5 7 8 23 24 25 26 27 28 31 32 33 34 35

ring nodes :

3 6 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

chain bonds :

1-19 2-11 2-23 4-20 5-9 7-22 8-16 23-24 23-28 24-25 25-26 26-27 26-31 26-32
32-33 33-34 33-35

ring bonds :

3-17 3-19 6-10 6-16 9-10 9-11 10-12 11-13 12-14 12-15 13-15 14-17 14-18
15-19 16-18 17-20 18-21 20-22 21-22

exact/norm bonds :

1-19 2-11 2-23 4-20 5-9 7-22 8-16 23-24 23-28 33-34 33-35

exact bonds :

3-17 3-19 6-10 6-16 12-14 15-19 16-18 24-25 25-26 26-27 26-31 26-32 32-33

normalized bonds :

9-10 9-11 10-12 11-13 12-15 13-15 14-17 14-18 17-20 18-21 20-22 21-22

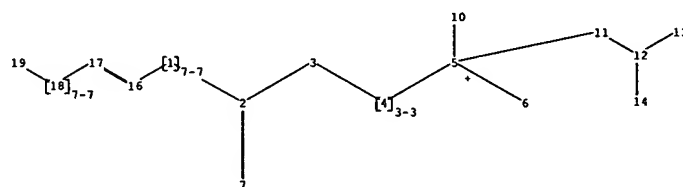
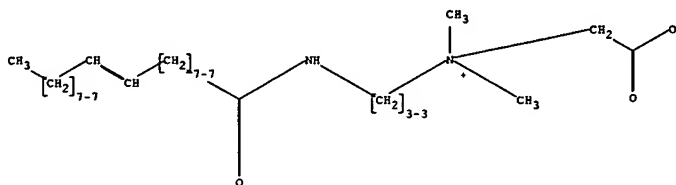
isolated ring systems :

containing 3 :

Match level :

1:CLASS 2:CLASS 3:Atom 4:CLASS 5:CLASS 6:Atom 7:CLASS 8:CLASS 9:Atom 10:Atom
11:Atom 12:Atom 13:Atom 14:Atom 15:Atom 16:Atom 17:Atom 18:Atom 19:Atom 20:Atom
21:Atom 22:Atom 23:CLASS 24:CLASS 25:CLASS 26:CLASS 27:CLASS 28:CLASS 31:CLASS
32:CLASS 33:CLASS 34:CLASS 35:CLASS

N:\10600241\10600241c.str



chain nodes :

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 14 16 17 18 19

chain bonds :

1-2 1-16 2-3 2-7 3-4 4-5 5-6 5-10 5-11 11-12 12-13 12-14 16-17 17-18 18-19

exact/norm bonds :

2-3 2-7 12-13 12-14

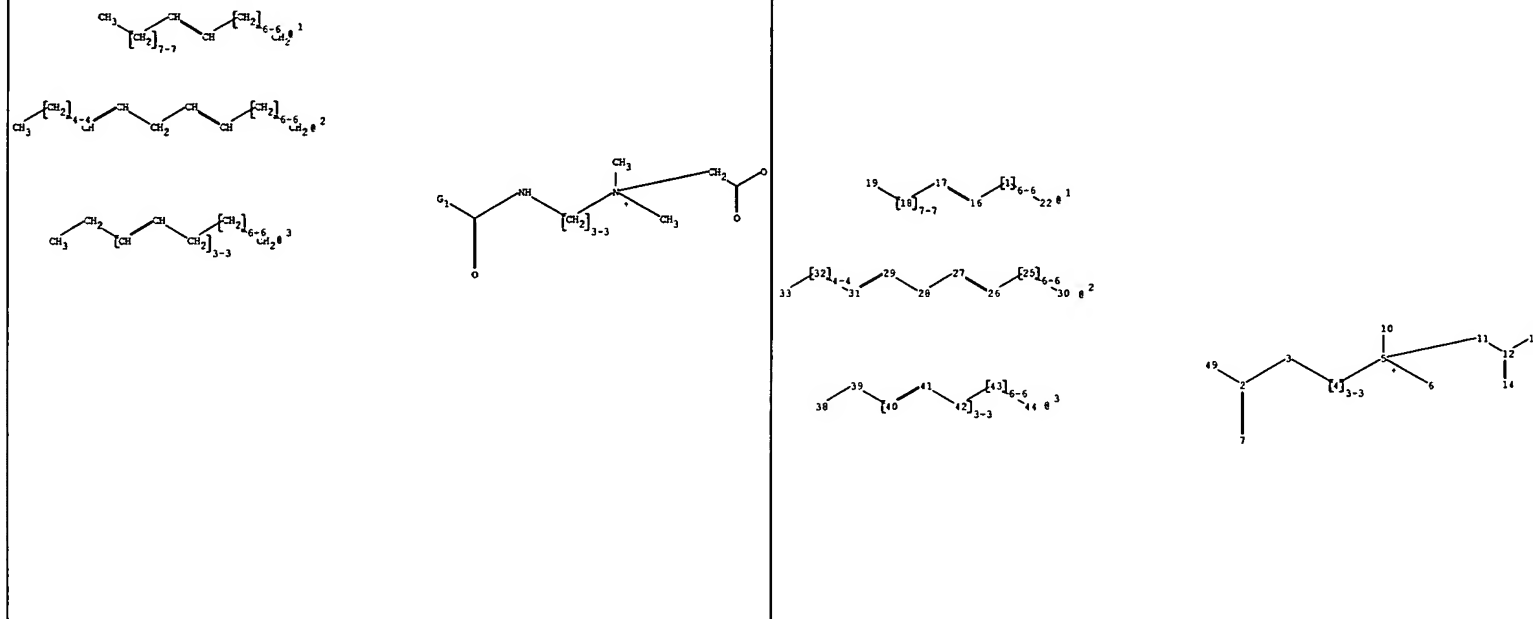
exact bonds :

1-2 1-16 3-4 4-5 5-6 5-10 5-11 11-12 16-17 17-18 18-19

Match level :

1:CLASS 2:CLASS 3:CLASS 4:CLASS 5:CLASS 6:CLASS 7:CLASS 10:CLASS 11:CLASS
12:CLASS 13:CLASS 14:CLASS 16:CLASS 17:CLASS 18:CLASS 19:CLASS

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chain nodes :

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 14 16 17 18 19 22 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
32 33 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 49

chain bonds :

1-16 1-22 2-7 2-3 2-49 3-4 4-5 5-6 5-10 5-11 11-12 12-13 12-14 16-17 17-18
18-19 25-26 25-30 26-27 27-28 28-29 29-31 31-32 32-33 38-39 39-40 40-41 41-42
42-43 43-44

exact/norm bonds :

2-7 2-3 2-49 12-13 12-14

exact bonds :

1-16 1-22 3-4 4-5 5-6 5-10 5-11 11-12 16-17 17-18 18-19 25-26 25-30 26-27
27-28 28-29 29-31 31-32 32-33 38-39 39-40 40-41 41-42 42-43 43-44

G1:[*1],[*2],[*3]

Match level :

1:CLASS 2:CLASS 3:CLASS 4:CLASS 5:CLASS 6:CLASS 7:CLASS 10:CLASS 11:CLASS
12:CLASS 13:CLASS 14:CLASS 16:CLASS 17:CLASS 18:CLASS 19:CLASS 22:CLASS 25:CLASS
26:CLASS 27:CLASS 28:CLASS 29:CLASS 30:CLASS 31:CLASS 32:CLASS 33:CLASS 38:CLASS
39:CLASS 40:CLASS 41:CLASS 42:CLASS 43:CLASS 44:CLASS 49:CLASS